

Ice Cream Sets,
Fish Sets
Dessert Sets
Carving Sets.....

We have a large variety of the
above goods Cased in fine
Leather and Oak Boxes. Direct
from the manufacturers, Shefford,
Eng. The finish of these
goods is much above the average.
The quality is the best and pri-
ces very reasonable.

.. CHALLONER & MITCHELL ..

TELEPHONE 675.

JEWELLERS

47 Government St

GOODERHAM & WORTS'

CELEBRATED

WHISKY

Is Sold at the
Stores of the

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY,

HO! FOR THE GOLD FIELDS.

V. Y. T. Co.

OWNERS OF LAKE BENNETT SAW MILLS.

Manufacturers of Lumber of all descriptions, Traders and Freighters, Builders of Boats and Barges,

THROUGH RATES given from any city on the Coast to all points on the Upper Yukon river. Goods shipped now can be stored in the company's warehouse at Bennett until opening of navigation. For further particulars call or address

THE VICTORIA-YUKON TRADING CO., LTD., VICTORIA, B. C.

REMOVING and FIRE SALE....

of Watches, Clocks Jewelry and Silverware

J. WENGER, 90 Government Street.

SEEDS

No need to send away, we have the largest stock of

CHOICE GRASS and
CLOVER SEEDS....

ever imported into the Province. Also SEED GRAIN, specially cleaned on our own machines.

The Brackman & Ker Milling Co., Ltd.,....

R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD.

Wholesale
Merchants.

EX DRUMBURTON:

LIQUORS, GROCERIES AND CEMENT.

AGENTS:

Columbia Flouring Mills Co.

Universally Accepted as the Leading Pure Coffee of the World.

Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand

1 or 2 pound Tins.

All Grocers Keep it.

Trout Season Has Opened!

We can supply you with
everything necessary,
except the fish, call and
examine our tackle at

"NOTHING CHEAP BUT THE PRICE" \$55.

Rambler

Bicycles,

Twenty years' experience in
bicycle building counts for
something.

CALL AND INSPECT RAMBLERS.

\$55.00

WEILER BROS. - AGENTS

MINING SHARES

It is to be regretted that there is

No Stock Exchange

In Victoria, but we beg to advise our
numerous clients that the operations of the
Toronto Mining Exchange by wire twice
a day, and we shall be very pleased to
furnish the same to our clients on
application at our office.

WANTED.

Atahabasca, St. Elmo, Noble Five,
Dardanelles.

STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Fairview Corporation, Ltd..... 25

Dundee..... 33 1/2

Fontenoy..... 17

Noble Five..... 31

Rambler-Cariboo..... 36

Monte Christo..... 12

Dardanelles..... 12

Gopher..... 03

Lone Pine..... 40

Virginia..... 52

Waterloo..... 13

Evening Star..... 11

Van Andu..... 04

List your stocks with us.

For other quotations call at our office.

A. W. More & Co.,

Stock Brokers,

86 Government Street.

For other quotations call at our Exchange.

List your stocks with us.

By the bye, we must refer to the no

stock exchange business again in a day or
two; it will be interesting.

GUTHBERT & GOMPY.

The Oldest Established Mining Brokers

Office in British Columbia, 13 and 17

Trounce Avenue.

SPEDDS—All kinds of seed at half price, on
account of going out of business; a good
all around horse for sale cheap. Hartman
& Co., 73 Yates street.

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DOMINION PARLIAMENT

A WORRIED GOVERNOR.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Sir Charles Arraigns the Government for Their Weak Attitude Towards Washington.

Senate Leader Intimates That the Gerrymander Proposition Is Too Previous.

Lieut.-Governor McInnes Coming Into View—Private Yacht for the Ministers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, March 20.—To-day's sitting of the Commons was made memorable by a great speech from Sir Charles Tupper, in which he vigorously arraigned the administration. Regarding the Anglo-American rapprochement Sir Charles said he had felt it simply impossible that the States should fail to recognize its obligations to England. He had purposely remained silent in order not to embarrass the Canadian commissioners. He added: "I have waited six months, and I believe I am expressing the sentiment of this country when I say that great impatience has for a long period characterized our people. We feel that we have been placed in the most unfortunate position of being humble supplicants for that which we have a right to demand. So far as I am concerned, I despair of the United States ever being moved by friendship to Great Britain to give any more favorable terms to the people of Canada than they have given before." What, he asked, had the government succeeded in doing at the commission? It had succeeded only in bringing this country into contempt. The feeling of this people is that the position of Canada would be infinitely stronger if the commission had never been heard of. As it had failed, he urged the government to return to the national policy and enforce it in its entirety. The opposition was glad to support the administration in the adoption of a Canadian policy, in the imposition of an export duty on logs and pulpwood and nickel matte. Dealing with the proposed senate reform he said that in his judgment a more absurd proposition had never been submitted to a legislative body. It was a gross violation of the federal act.

In the senate to-day Sir Mackenzie Bowell characterized the proposed redistribution as unjustifiable and unconstitutional. By law the government would have to bring down such a measure two years hence, but there was no call for it now.

Col. Prior will at an early date arraign Lieutenant-Governor McInnes' treatment of the Turner administration.

Mr. Morrison has a number of questions on the order paper relating to officials in Yukon.

Mr. Foster is after Mr. Sifton's scalp for issuing so many liquor licenses in Yukon.

Representatives of the Dominion letter carriers' association are coming to Ottawa to ask increased pay.

The Dominion Alliance will thresh the prohibition issue here on Wednesday.

A private steam yacht is to be built for the use of ministers. Private cars are greatly in vogue by ministers when travelling on railways.

SEATTLE CHURCH BURNED.

Sacred Heart Edifice Completely Destroyed Through Action of Incendiaries.

Seattle, March 20.—The Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart, conducted by the Redemptorist fathers, one of the finest houses of worship in the city, was totally destroyed by fire early yesterday morning, entailing a loss estimated at from \$25,000 to \$30,000. There is hardly a doubt that the flames were started by the torch of an incendiary.

The church was a large brick structure in a Gothic style of architecture and stood on the northeast corner of Sixth avenue and Bell street, covering almost an entire lot 60x120 feet. Though its exterior was plain, no expense had been spared in the interior decorations and furnishings, which were on a scale of lavish magnificence. To-day only the four bare windowless walls remain standing.

The flames were first noticed breaking through the roof at the rear end of the building at about 3 o'clock, and reported by the policeman on duty in the neighborhood. When the firemen arrived they saw there was no hope of saving the church. The fire was raging in the rear, sweeping through the chancel, consuming the three imposing altars with its fierce breath, and roaring up through the rafters and along the ceiling toward the front of the building. The priests estimate the loss on the church building and its contents at from \$25,000 to \$30,000, partially insured. The priests' residence was damaged to the extent of about \$2,000, fully insured. The church will be rebuilt at once.

CATARRH AND HAY FEVER.

If it's hay fever that's the bugbear of your life, you won't know the pleasure of freedom from it till you've tried Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure.

DEANE'S MAJORITY VANISHES.

Three Rejected Ballots Allowed for Mr. G. B. Martin—Trial May Last All Week.

Kamloops, March 20.—(Special)—The North Yale election trial opened to-day, and from present indications will last at least a week, a very large number of witnesses being present for both sides.

Arguing over the rejected ballots was proceeded with, "Gordon Hunter for the petitioner Martin" making a vigorous fight to have counted in all the ballots marked outside the circle and in the space before the candidate's name. So far three ballots have been allowed for Martin; argument on those claimed by Deane will be heard to-morrow, and it is not unlikely that they may tie. The case causes great excitement in town.

A WORRIED GOVERNOR.

(Continued from Page 1.)

UNDER WHICH FLAG.

Russian Boundary Mound Discovered One Hundred Miles East of Dawson City.

American Citizens Therefore Contend That the Gold Belt Should Belong to them.

Russian Miners Bring the Story Now Subject of Official Investigation.

The whole of the Klondike gold belt is in the United States—not Canada! The same flag that waves over the Philippines, free Cuba, and the Capitol at Washington will soon be floating over Dawson City, and the millions making up the Upper Yukon gold output for 1900 will be credited to the United States, not Canada!

Secretary Hay concluded by suggesting that unless it should distinctly appear that the provisional understanding of January and February, 1878, has been disregarded by the British agents in the Stikine river, this government should not make complaint or inquiry of the Canadian government in respect to the statements.

The British ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, conferred with Secretary Hay with reference, it is understood, to a modus vivendi to be observed along the Alaskan border, in order to obviate the possibility of a clash, pending final determination of the boundary. The need of this has been emphasized within the last few days by reports of a battle between Canadian and American prospectors on the Porcupine river. These reports have caused considerable uneasiness in official circles in London, and efforts have been made to learn the facts. There has been no official information, however, either here or in London. Just such a clash was expected, and the reports have served to direct the attention of officials to the need of effecting a border arrangement.

The preliminary move in this direction was made as soon as the Anglo-American commission adjourned without settling the border question. Sir Julian then suggested that a temporary arrangement be made. This would maintain the status quo, each side making no further advance. Pending a final agreement on the boundary, a temporary line would be run by the two governments. This would not affect permanent interests, but would serve as a legal barrier between the fortunekers in that locality. The plan is favorably received on both sides and is likely to be carried into effect, although no agreement has been entered into thus far.

HUNKER VERY RICH.

Returning Miners Predict It Will Eclipse Bonanza and El Dorado.

Search for the Intermediate Pay Streak—Successful Thawing Machines.

While it is impossible as yet to estimate the Klondike output for 1899, Messrs. Frank Gunther, J. T. Hutchins and G. A. Wulfman, who are just out from the heart of the gold country, declare that it will be vastly more than that of last season.

Hunker creek, they assert, has shown and is showing up the best of any stream in the district, and will this year surpass in productivity either Bonanza or Eldorado. Dominion has turned out only fairly well, it is thought—in comparison with the old creeks—while those who built their hopes on Sulphur gulch are fated to grievous disappointment. Hunker proves to have the longest, widest and best pay streak yet uncovered; and in addition the bench diggings are proving equally rich.

At present experienced men are busy prospecting between Hunker and Bonanza for the pay streak, which if found will undoubtedly prove of amazing richness.

Another factor that will contribute materially to the output of 1899 is the complete success of the steam thawing machine, by which the work of getting to bedrock has this year been accomplished ten times as readily and economically as in the past—100 cubic feet being an average day's work for one machine—while the fact that the dumps can be promptly thawed out for handling as soon as the water comes is another very material consideration.

LOOTING THE CASTILIAN.

Horde of Pirates Stripping the Great Wreck of Everything Moveable.

Halifax, March 20.—(Special)—The official inquiry into the wreck of the steamer Castilian opened at Yarmouth to-day. The government steamer Aberdeen has been forced to send an armed boat's crew to the wrecked ship in order to drive off and keep away the hordes of hungry wreckers, who for several days have been engaged in despoliating the Castilian of everything that could be moved.

The steamer Delta has arrived from St. Vincent with the salvage of the cargo of the Castilian. Members of the crew of the Delta report that the Castilian may be floated. They say she is apparently not any more damaged than when she went on the ledge. The Delta's people are laid in their denunciation of the vandalism they saw and they were informed of. A hundred boats swarmed around the Castilian and the people in them denied all authority. They carried away everything they could in the shape of cargo and smashed the saloon doors for the sake of the brass fittings. Capt. Barrett attempted to drive the wreckers off the ship at the pistol's point, but they dared him to shoot.

Customs officers from Halifax and Yarmouth were also put on board, but the wreckers only treated them with contempt and went on with the work of destruction uninterrupted. Hundreds of boats were there from all around, while men swarmed over every part of the ship, hacking, smashing and destroying.

SALMON REGULATIONS.

Vancouver, March 20.—Official information received to-day from Ottawa is to the effect that Sir Louis Davies has decided to modify the salmon regulations as asked by the canners. He has made the necessary modification, which will be submitted to Messrs. Maxwell and Morrison, M.P.s., and an order-in-council may be looked for this week.

In consequence of the critical turn the strike on the White Pass & Yukon railway has assumed, the city of Skagway has been put under martial law; business has to a great extent been suspended, and the United States troops from Dyea, assisted by the specially selected citizens' brigade under Marshal Tanner, patrol the streets.

There has been no serious conflict as yet since the raid upon Camp No. 1 on Monday last, but the strikers have made very definite threats against the many who have returned to work on the road and the commission has in consequence deemed extreme measures necessary. White, the leader in Monday's raid, was brought to trial for inciting riot as soon as his condition permitted, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment at hard labor.

The recent acts of the strikers are declared to have alienated the sympathy of all citizens.

Spring Millinery Opening on Tuesday, Wednesday, and following days at The Sterling, 88 Yates St.

STOCKS, METALS AND PRODUCE.

Dull Period in Share Market Awaiting Easter Holidays—Sugar Still the Centre of Interest.

New York, March 20.—The Commercial Advertiser's financial cable from London says: "The markets here were exceedingly idle to-day, awaiting the Easter holidays from Friday to Tuesday. Americans followed New York slavishly. There were slight professional buying early, particularly Union Pacific, and a revival of Vanderbilt consolidated. New York bought, then sold, and the close was heavy, except for Union Pacific."

New York, March 20.—The stock market, after a sensational movement in Sugar and local transportation shares closed weak, with mixed net changes. Interest largely centred in Sugar, in which the transaction were over \$10,000,000 or a total of \$900,000 shares. The market opened with a advance of about eight points, ran off 30 and then touched 182, with a subsequent plunge of 18 points, closing with a net loss of about eight points. The extraordinary movement of this stock had a wide influence in that direction. Brooklyn Rapid Transit was higher six points, and then lost much of the gain, pronounced strength appearing in the Vanderbilts, Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, the coalers and Chicago Terminal pfd., while some of the internationals made a show of strength in their earnings in sympathy with the range in London.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	Mar 18	Mar 20
Ann. Tob.	211	208
Ann. Sugar	172	164
Ann. Spirits	21	387
Atchison	58	85.5
Can. Salt	57	58
Che. & Ohio	140%	140%
C. B. & Q.	118	118
C. & N. W.	143%	142
C. R. I. & P.	127%	125
C. & St. L.	210	216
C. C. & St. L.	57	50.5
D. L. & W.	164%	165.5
D. & R. G. pfd.	73	73
Gen. Elec.	114%	112
Jersey Central	52	52
Jersey Gas	63%	63%
L. & N.	106%	106%
Man. Elec.	46%	45%
Nat. Lead	87%	87
Nor. Am. Co.	50	50.5
N. P. com.	77%	78.5
N. Y. C. & H.	132%	135%
N. Y. O. & W.	27%	27
Omaha	92	93%
Pac. Mall	43%	43.5
Pac. & R.	20	22.5
Southern Ry.	12%	12.5
Tenn. C. & L.	51	52.5
Texas & Pacific	6%	6.5
U. S. Leather	60	60
U. S. Rubber	44%	44.5
Wabash	217%	217
Met. St. B.	255%	256
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	106%	106
C.P.R. in London	88%	88
Com. Cable in Montreal	180	180

New York, March 20.—Money on call, strong at 4 to 4½ per cent.; last loan, 4 per cent. Philme mercantile paper, 3½ to 4 per cent. Sterling exchange, steady at \$1.854 to 1½ for demand and at \$1.833 to 1½ for sixty days; posted rates, \$4.84 to ½ and \$4.86 to 1½. Commercial bills, \$4.82½.

The magnitude of their discovery did not at first present itself to the discoverers. As soon as they realized, however, that the location of the old boundary, here 100 miles to the east of Dawson, meant that the whole of the great Klondike gold belt belonged not to Great Britain but to Russia, and therefore as a sequence belongs not to Canada but to the United States, they lost no time in carrying the news to Dawson.

United States Consul McCook and Commissioner Ogilvie heard their report attentively and a joint commission was soon arranged and sent by them to investigate and report. The intelligence was received in Dawson on the 18th of February, and it was anticipated that the experts on the committee, led by the Finns to the scene of their find, would be back in Dawson in three weeks from that date.

It is not unnatural that the news should have made a sensation in the whole Upper Yukon region.

LAKE SHORE ACCIDENT.

Engineer Killed and Two Train Hands Injured Through Derailment.

Chicago, March 20.—Wheat closed: May, 60 to 62; bar silver, 50½.

Copper, easy; brokers, 17½; exchange, 16½ to 17.

Lead, easier; brokers, \$4.20; exchange, \$4.20 to \$4.45.

tin, easier; straits, \$22.62½ to \$23.75;

plates, strong. Spelter, firm.

Rosin, firm. Turpentine, firm.

Pig iron, firm; Southern, \$14. to \$15.55;

Northern, \$14.50 to \$16.

Chicago, March 20.—Wheat closed: May, 67½, July, 67½; Corn, May, 34½; July, 35 to 35½; Sept., 35½ to 35½; Oats, May, 25½; July, 24½.

PERSONAL.

Heber Archibald, one of the most prominent citizens of Winnipeg, arrived in Victoria yesterday, and is spending a few days at the Drilard.

William White, Q.C., of Revelstoke, is a guest at the Hotel Drilard.

Marshall Bond, of California; O. H. La Farge, New York; George M. & V. Paschall, Miss Burnett and Edgar Ames, of Seattle, form a touring party at present enjoying the hospitality of the Hotel Drilard and the many picturesque sights of Victoria.

J. Butler and M. Haight, of Los Angeles, spent Sunday evening in the city, going from here to Vancouver, where they take steamer for the North.

W. Akenhead, of Nanaimo, and H. O. Crump, of San Francisco, are at the Hotel Victoria.

Edward H. Bell, of New York, arrived from San Francisco by the Umatilla Sunday evening and is a guest of the Hotel Victoria. Mr. Bell when last here a few months ago was leading man of the Henderson Dramatic Company, which after a season of hard luck has come to crash, despite the fact that it was one of the most excellent of the companies touring the Coast this season.

K. J. Burns, manager of the Great Northern railway office, Vancouver, is paying his parents a visit.

J. R. Costigan, of Rossland, is at the Drilard.

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The Colonist.

TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1899.

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No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

THE KETTLE RIVER RAILWAY.

Last year the British Columbia Board of Trade passed a resolution hostile to the application of Mr. D. C. Corbin for a charter for a railway, which is to run through a portion of British Columbia. To-day the Board is to be asked to pass a resolution favoring the granting of such a charter. What change has taken place in the meanwhile, which should lead the Board to alter its views? Circumstances have altered during the year, but the change is of such a nature as to render Mr. Corbin's application of infinitely less value to British Columbia interests than it was when the matter was last before the Board. The Canadian Pacific has in course of construction a railway from Robson to Midway and has entered actively upon a policy which will lead to the smelting of British Columbia ores in British Columbia. The Boundary district can no longer plead that it will have no railway facilities unless Mr. Corbin, or whoever he may represent, is allowed to come in with a railway, for the C. P. R. will have its line running into the city during the coming summer.

The Corbin project is in no sense of the word one for the development of British Columbia or for the promotion of British Columbia business. To call a road, that simply crosses the boundary and runs along to the north of it in two places, each about 15 miles long, a development road, is to misuse the language. The facts of the case are that there is an important mine in the state of Washington at what is called Republic. It is a producing mine. It is without railway communication. Speaking in regard to the probability of his constructing a railway to Republic as a branch of the Great Northern, President Hill of that road said to the editor of the Seattle Times a few weeks ago, and the editor printed the statement in his paper, that there was not enough business at Republic to warrant the construction of a railway to that point, because there would be no ore to haul away, and the passenger and merchandise business would not be sufficient to keep a railway going. If a railway is to be built from Marcus in the state of Washington to Republic in the state of Washington it must be so located as to secure the hauling of ore, or no one will put up the money. We are told that Mr. Corbin is a very public spirited gentleman, and simply wants permission to build railways without asking for a subsidy; but this connection with the Boundary country, which he asks parliament to give him, is his subsidy. With this he can go to the money market and finance the railway. Without it he cannot. That is to say the Board of Trade is to be asked to-day to lend its aid to hand over to the Corbin project the haulage of the Boundary Creek ores in order that he may be able to induce financiers to put up the money to build a railway from Marcus to Republic. This will be a development railway for a portion of the state of Washington, and its construction will be made possible by what is equivalent to a direct bonus from the province of British Columbia.

We have an illustration of how Mr. Corbin's projects develop British Columbia in the Red Mountain railway. This road extends far enough into this province to reach the ores of Rossland. We do not deny that it is an advantage to the people of Rossland to have a standard gauge railway running into the city connected with the transcontinental lines, but we fail to see what advantage it is to Rossland, Trail, or British Columbia generally to have the ore from the Le Roi mine hauled to Northport to be smelted. It may be some convenience to Victoria to be able to ship goods into Rossland by way of Spokane, but the amount of goods we would be able to send into the Trail district if the ores were all smelted in this province, would be far greater than it is now.

We are all desirous of seeing the smelting of ores carried on in this province. There is talk of putting on an export duty to keep the ores in the province. We have all exhausted our ingenuity in endeavoring to devise ways and means by which the ores can be kept at home to be smelted, so that labor may be employed and a home market may be created for supplies of all kinds. And yet the business men of Victoria are to be asked to-day to endorse a project that never would have been heard of if it were not that its promoters hope to be able to take out of this province to smelt in American centres.

THE CORBIN CHARTER.

From the Daily Colonist, March 2, 1899.

The city council has undertaken to place itself on record in regard to the Corbin railway charter. It might puzzle the aldermen to explain whence they derive any authority to express the views of citizens upon this matter. It certainly was not an issue in the municipal campaign. The aldermen have no special means of ascertaining public sentiment on this subject and they have no such position in the community as entitles them to express a representative opinion upon a proposition of this nature. The resolution which they adopted is only the idea

of a few gentlemen, more or less able to arrive at a judicious conclusion as to the effect of the contemplated railway upon the city and the province at large. A like number of gentlemen in any other walk of life might as well undertake to give expression to the desires of their fellow citizens on any subject that can be suggested.

The Colonist opposed the Corbin charter last year and nothing has been advanced in the meanwhile to lead it to regard its course at that time as an error. The railway policy of British Columbia favored by this paper is one that develops British Columbia and will contribute as much as possible to the advancement of the interests of our provincial mercantile centres. There may be something provincial in this view, but this is a provincial matter. Supported by this paper, the legislature has pledged the credit of the province and contributed largely of its resources to provide the Boundary Creek country with railway accommodation, and we are averse to anything that will interfere with the working out of that, by diverting the trade of an important district to Spokane in the state of Washington.

What is the Corbin charter? It is for the construction of a railway that will open any portion of British Columbia? It is not. It is simply a project intended for no other purpose than to draw away from British Columbia the trade that will be developed largely because of the construction of railways within the province. The Corbin railway, as it is called, is a Washington enterprise, having both its termini in that state, but its promoters wish to extend the line into this province, where they may think it most convenient, not to open a single square mile of territory, but only to complete for the carrying trade and divert as much as possible of the supply trade to a foreign city. From a Canadian, provincial and Victoria standpoint we think that to permit the construction of such a line would be a serious error. If the promoters of the line intended to construct a development road, the case would be quite different, but they propose nothing of that kind. They do not intend to build a mile of development road. They will build so much and no more as will enable them to carry away as much as possible of the trade to be built up in this province. Such a project as this ought not to receive any support in British Columbia. We shall take occasion to make further references to this matter, the intention of this article being only to deny the authority of the members of the city council to voice the sentiments of the people of Victoria, and give a few reasons why the proposal referred to cannot be defended from a British Columbia standpoint.

RAIL TO THE NORTH.

The Colonist fails to see why the agitation for the construction of a railway to the north end of Vancouver Island should have led the Times to make an attack upon the E. & N. railway. We quote the closing paragraph of its article, so that there may be no question of misrepresentation. The Times says:

The E. & N. R. was probably more heavily subsidized than any other line in Canada. It received for the road constructed about 25,000 acres of land and \$10,000 cash per mile. Most of the land is true, is worthless for agricultural purposes, but the coal and other minerals and the timber are of inestimable value. The terms of the land grant were such that the company have been able to keep the belt in the condition in which they received it. Settlement has been retarded, prospecting and mining have been prohibited, and industries of any kind have been practically forbidden. The Island railway belt has no evidences of progress to show for its 15 years of administration by the E. & N. R. Co. This result is not what was contemplated by the legislature of British Columbia; and we submit that in considering the question of further public aid the E. & N. R. Co. will come to parliament with a much stronger case if it will agree to cancel the old bargain. Let it give back to the crown all the unsold land within the railway belt, and it will then be in a position to ask for financial assistance, with some hope of receiving it, for any extension of its present road that may be considered in the public interest.

This has no conceivable bearing upon the subject under discussion. The E. & N. railway may or may not have been unduly subsidized. It is a matter of history that notwithstanding the subsidy it would have been impossible to have got any one to build the road if the late Hon. Robert Dunsmuir had not, with his customary enterprise and public spirit, taken the project in hand, after personal solicitation from the Marquis of Lorne, then Governor-General. As to the use which the company has made of its lands, we have on the one side the statement of the Times, and we have on the other side the facts. The settlement of the land has not been retarded by any act of the railway company, which has more to gain by its lands being occupied than any one else. Prospecting and mining have not been prohibited. Whether the policy of the company has or has not retarded the settlement of its lands may be a matter of opinion; but whether prospecting and mining have been prohibited is a matter of fact, and the fact is quite contrary to the statement of the Times. There is no necessity to repeat what has already appeared in these columns as to the freedom of action accorded to prospectors on the railway belt and the manner in which the requests of all actual miners have been met. It is sufficient to say that it is untrue, and has been proved to be untrue, that the company has in any way retarded prospectors or miners, not to speak of prohibiting them from engaging in their work. The demand that the E. & N. railway company should agree to surrender its land grant as a condition precedent to the extension of any aid towards the construction of a railway to the north end of the Island is substantially equivalent to a refusal to sup-

port any request for such assistance from the federal government. We have, therefore, Senator Templeman and the Times in this position:

They are ready to advocate the granting a subsidy for the construction of a line of railway to develop the northern three-quarters of this Island only on the condition that the E. & N. railway company shall hand back to the province all its unsold lands. As there is not the slightest probability that the company will do anything of the kind, and as it would be a highly unreasonable thing on the part of the Dominion government to propose any such condition, this is equivalent to a declaration that the proposal to ask for federal aid for such a railway will not receive the support of the Times or Senator Templeman. It is well to have learned this, for next to knowing who are one's friends, it is satisfactory to know who are one's enemies.

LIQUEFIED AIR.

New experiments with liquefied air give promise that this product may have a revolutionary effect upon our civilization, even greater than the invention of the steam engine and the application of electricity to mechanical purposes. If liquefied air is placed in a specially constructed "boiler" it will boil without any other heat than that derived from the atmosphere and will drive an engine. This has been demonstrated by actual experiment on small scale, and there seems to be no reason why it will not be equally successful on a large scale. But in order that liquefied air may be used as a motive power for machinery means for its production must be provided, which will not necessitate the use of other power. We all know that electricity for mechanical purposes is like steam, produced by the consumption of coal or some other fuel. In most of the experiments for the production of liquefied air, the requisite pressure has been obtained by the use of a steam engine, and it is evident that if this is the only way in which it could be produced, the sphere of its application would be limited, for it would in the majority of cases be better to use the steam direct for the production of power, than to employ it to make liquefied air and then use the liquid for a motive power. The more machinery used the greater the friction to be overcome and friction means loss of power. No device has ever yet been employed in practice by which there is greater power provided for use in the last stage of its application than there was at the beginning: but on the contrary there is always a loss. Liquefied air appears to furnish an exception to this rule, although it does not do so in point of fact. It has been found that an engine driven by, say, 10 gallons of liquefied air will produce, say, 50 gallons. This seems a contradiction, for it is impossible that the releasing of the power stored in 10 gallons should be sufficient to store up 50 gallons. It is like the old proposition of lifting oneself by the bootstraps. In the making of liquefied air another element comes into play besides the mere force of the released air. The modus operandi is not very well understood, but it seems that there is an automatic production of the liquid due to the action of ordinary atmospheric pressure combined with the extreme cold produced by the applied agency. The "why" of the operation is not very material; the fact of its taking place being all that is important. The great thing is that in using liquefied air to make liquefied air a surplage is credited; that is, if a boat were to leave Victoria for Port Angeles with a tank full of liquefied air to drive her engine, she would arrive at her destination with at least as much on hand as when she started. This seems like an impossibility, but demonstration is worth more than theory, and yet even in this extraordinary matter a sufficient theory can be advanced to support the proposition. It is simply a point of curious interest, for the only important fact in the case is that the thing can be done. What it implies is beyond the limit of imagination. If it is possible to develop power from the atmosphere at a mere nominal expense, we shall witness such things as a locomotive drawing a train without the consumption of a pound of fuel and getting its motive power from the air, a ship plowing through the waves without sails or steam, stationary machinery driven without tall chimneys pouring forth smoke, and an innumerable host of other innovations, which are now hardly conceivable. A writer on the subject sums up the possibilities of liquefied air in a nutshell by saying: "Think what our civilization will be like when power costs nothing."

THEY WILL BE WELCOME.

The report that there is talk of wholesale emigration from Finland to Canada, because of the extreme military measures proposed by the Czar, is of very great interest. Canada would give the Finns a very hearty welcome. They are a branch of that magnificent northern stock, which has done so much to establish the principles of self-government and spread enlightened civilization. Russian statesmen will make a very serious error if they persist in a policy that will lead to the expatriation of such a race.

Finland has an area of 144,285 square miles, and had in 1893 a population of 2,431,053. The people are engaged chiefly in agriculture. Its history extends back over many centuries. Up to 1157 it was independent, but in that year Sweden attempted its conquest. The Finns resisted stoutly but after about a hundred years of conflict were finally vanquished, whereupon a tide of Swedish immigration set in, so that the present population is made up of descendants of the ancient Finns and Swedes.

The Russian occupation of the country

Character in Dress

One may have a good ear for music, and yet be unable to define what constitutes good music.

A man may know the sort of clothes he wants to wear, when he sees them, and yet be unable to describe their peculiarities to a tailor.

But it is just these little peculiarities which make character in dress, which harmonize it with the wearer's individuality, with his ambitions, mental proclivities, habit of figure, carriage of head and shoulders, etc.

"Fit-Reform" clothes (ready-made) are facts—not prophesies—and their effect can, by trying them on, thererore be judged, before purchasing.

Price is about half that of the Custom Tailor for similar grades, viz:—\$20.00, \$18.00, \$15.00, \$12.00, \$10.00 per suit. Catalogue on request.

Allen's Fit-Reform Wardrobe

WILL OPEN AT

73 Government Street

ABOUT FIRST WEEK IN APRIL.

Sole Controllers for Victoria.

600 PAIRS OF

Ladies' First Quality RUBBERS

To Clear at 20c., regular price 55c

J FULLERTON, 103 Government Street.

B. C. Pottery Co'y, Limited.

22½ Pandora St.
... VICTORIA ...

Fire Bricks, Pressed Bricks, Sewer Pipe, Etc.

WHY Buy Cheap Grades of Bicycles, when you can get the best for the same prices? VICTORS, - \$55.00 STEARNS, - - \$50.00 IMPERIAL, - - \$40.00 JOHN BARNES & CO. AGENTS. 119 Government St. Also Agents for Taylor's Fire-Proof Safes.

Merchants' Bank of Halifax

INCORPORATED 1869.

Capital paid up - - \$1,500,000
Rest - - - - - 1,250,000

Branches of this Bank are now Established at . . .

ATLIN and BENNETT

Drafts issued and money transferred. A general banking business transacted. Gold dust assayed and purchased.

G. A. TAYLOR,
Manager Victoria Branch

The Times last evening declared that the E. & N. railway company prohibited mining on its lands. The Globe announced the first shipments of ore from the Mount Sicker mines, situated on the lands of the railway.

Every one will be glad to learn that the salmon regulations have been modified in a manner likely to give general satisfaction. We await further particulars.

The full intensity of living is reached only by the perfectly healthy. Sickness diminishes the capacity for enjoyment. If the body is all out of order and run down, he will not be able to enjoy anything, no matter how full of enjoyment it may be for other people. If he is just a little bit out of order, if he is not sick, but doesn't feel just right, he will only be able to enjoy things in a half-hearted sort of way. The nearer he is to being perfectly well, the more will his capacity for enjoyment be perfect. In this condition there's exist something ought to be done. This means nine cases in ten the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It works directly on the digestive organs, and on the blood, and through these on every tissue of the body. It makes the appetite good, digestion perfect, and supplies rich, red blood to all the tissues, building up solid, healthy flesh.

Send 31 cents in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1008 page "Common Sense Medical Adviser," profusely illustrated.

Free bus meets all trains; furnished and redecorated throughout; well-lighted sample rooms.

Headquarters for mining men. Hourly street car service to and from station.

Stations, \$1 per day.

OAK HALL

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are ready for your inspection. Our counters are loaded with them.

See them in our window. Hundreds of Tailor-Made Suits—Suits that FIT THE FORM.

You are cordially invited to inspect our Spring Showings.

McCandless Bros.

37 Johnson Street.

CAMP MCKINNEY.....

This camp is fast coming to the front as one of the greatest gold producers in British Columbia, and investors will do well to keep their eye on this camp. Two of the most promising undeveloped properties in the camp are

The Mammoth and the Little Cariboo~~~~~

The former lies adjoining the Eureka mine, owned by the Standard Oil people, and carries the same ledge. Fabulous figures have been refused for the Eureka, and the Mammoth promises with development to become fully as valuable.

THE LITTLE GARIBOO
or the Annie L., as it is named on the maps, lies adjoining the famous Gariboo group, which has paid vast amounts in dividends, and late developments on the

Little Gariboo prove beyond a doubt that it carries the same character of valuable ores. At the present prices at which shares are offered in the above-mentioned companies, there is no better investment offered the public, and the fullest investigation is invited.

For maps and full particulars call on or address the brokers for the companies.

A. W. More & Co., or H. J. Kressley & Co.
VICTORIA, B. C. : SPOKANE, WASH.

BOVRIL

A SAFEGUARD IN COLD WEATHER.

BOVRIL unlike the artificial Stimulants so commonly resorted to RALLIES THE SYSTEM up to a resisting point. It supplies a store of warmth from a store of strength. IT NOURISHES THE BLOOD and makes Bone and Muscle. It is the surest SAFEGUARD AGAINST COLDS, CHILLS, and kindred ailments, and has proved invaluable in arresting incipient influenza.

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Real Estate and...
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WE GUARANTEE
PURITY AND ACCURACY
In compounding
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THE LOCAL NEWS.

Use Blue Ribbon Baking Powder.
Look for blue label cigars.
Demand blue label cigars.
Boycott non-union cigars.
Majestic Ranges at Cheapside.
Carpenters' Tools at Cheapside.
Smoke Capstan—cool and comforting.
Bass' XXXX on draught at the Occidental.

Smoke Capstan—cool and comforting.
Dominion bicycles, \$40, at Geo. C. Hinton & Co.'s.

We have received our spring stock of Frilled Muslin Curtains. The goods are very dainty and pretty. Weiler Bros. *

If you have beauty,
I will take it—
If you have none
I will make it.

Savannah, Photo.

Wall Paper! Wall Paper! Samples sent to any part of the province by Weiler Bros.

McClary's famous steel ranges and stoves at Clark & Pearson's.

Millinery Opening—On Tuesday, March 21, and following days, we will display our spring patterns, including English and American styles; also novelties in Sailor's and Dress Hats. Miss Duffie, 96 Yates street, Wilson block.

Adelina Patti Cream for beautifying the complexion. Face steaming, massage and scalp treatment, etc., etc., at Mrs. C. Koshe, sole agent for Danderine, the only hair renewer.

Rubber Balls for the little ones. Large and small, plain and colored. Quite a stock just received by the Victoria Book and Stationery Co. (date Jamieson's). *

Stylish American and English Sailors at the Sterling, 88 Yates street.

The largest stock of fishing tackle in the city just received direct from England at Henry Short & Sons', 72 Douglas street. Established 1862.

Angus McLeod, champion of Canada, won during season 1898 26 firsts, 4 seconds, 3 thirds. He also holds all records from one mile up to thirty. Won on a 100-yard E. & D. J. L. Beckwith, agent, 40 Johnson street.

Borne to the Grave.—The funeral of William Vetch took place on Sunday from his late residence, Craighollow road, there being a large attendance of residents of the district. Rev. D. MacRae and Mr. Burkholder officiated. The pall-bearers were Messrs. R. Porter, Sr., McIntosh, John Parker, T. Adam, A. Muir and D. Adams.

The great G. & J. detachable tire Rambler Bicycles

Preparing for Inspection.—Arrangements are being made for a parade of the First Battalion, Fifth regiment, on Good Friday, and drills are being held regularly in anticipation of the annual inspection during April. A battalion parade has been called for April 4, on which occasion the staff and band will be excused. The Oliver equipment for the battalion has been received by Quartermaster Williams, but no arrangements have yet been made for its distribution.

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Take Lakative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure; 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

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Avoid Baking Powders containing alum. They are injurious to health.

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IS THIS LESE MAJESTE?

An Up Country Constable Who Discovers the Method of Dealing With Mr. Martin.

Is There Place in the Government Fold or Does Silence Cloak Disseus on?

It is a trite though somewhat worn saying that a calm not infrequently precedes a storm, and "by the same token," as the Irishman would say, it must not be concluded from the intense quiet in political circles that all is peace and contentment in the government fold, and the Martin lion and Semlin lamb have lain themselves down to slumber in mutual love and admiration.

Indeed, there is a whisper in the wind that quite reverse conditions exist, and that a crash cannot long be averted in the cabinet. How it comes about is said to be this: That office of fifth minister has not yet been filled, and inasmuch as sundry of the faithful remember with watering mouths that all this time a salary of \$4,000 is wasting its sweetness, the Premier and the triple-officed Mr. Cotton have recently expressed a desire to see the portfolio awarded.

But Hon. Mr. Martin was in Vancouver at the "head office"—and as nothing can be done without Hon. Mr. Martin, his return was awaited with anxiety.

Finally the Attorney-General did come back, and a meeting of the executive council was promptly called for 4 o'clock the same afternoon. Hon. Mr. Martin knew of the time and place of meeting, of course, but found that it conflicted with his plans for a drive, and would therefore have to be sacrificed.

The other members of the government assembled, waited without result for Hon. Joseph—and adjourned.

Then it was concluded to try again Saturday evening. Again the same result.

Whether the Attorney-General will deign to attend any meeting that may hereafter be called to choose for him another colleague remains to be seen. He alone knows.

From the above little incidents it is evident that his colleagues in the government do not understand the system to be used in dealing with the autocratic Attorney-General as well as does Mr. R. W. Deans, late provincial constable and general government factotum in the Boundary country.

Mr. Deans is one of the gentlemen who

has suffered through the inauguration of the Martin method of statecraft—i. e., reduce salaries and whittle down expense accounts of civil servants.

Mr. Deans had sent down certain vouchers, amounting in all to \$120, and these vouchers had been returned unpaid, by direction of the Attorney-General, who appears to carry his fondness for repudiation even into small things. Mr. Deans is a man who believes in personal interviews as greatly facilitating the settlement of disputes, so he packed his valise and came to Victoria to talk it over with Hon. Mr. Martin.

This morning he returns to his home in Midway satisfied, the claims at first repudiated having been settled in full. How he won his case is itself quite interesting. He declines just at present to tell the whole story, but the climax he describes simply, yet eloquently.

He called upon Hon. Mr. Martin at his departmental offices and asked if he (the Attorney-General) was going to have the vouchers paid.

Hon. Mr. Martin said, "You won't pay them?" said Mr. Deans.

"We'll give you \$5 to dispose of the matter," said the Attorney-General.

"Five dollars!" repeated the man from Midway in amazement—"five dollars for \$120!"

The balance, Hon. Mr. Martin explained, was to be charged to the visitor, because he had left his office without permission. This made the latter angry, not unnaturally, and he added:

"Then I suppose to get my money I should have to proceed by a petition of right?"

Hon. Mr. Martin acquiesced, and Mr. Deans continued:

"And if I got a petition of right would you endorse it?" It must be remembered that Hon. Mr. Martin said in the house that any one having a claim against the government might have permission to press their claims in the courts.

The Attorney-General thought for a moment and then observed that he didn't consider himself bound to say whether he would or not.

Mr. Deans was mad all through by this time, so coming two steps right front he advanced a new and thoroughly Western argument:

"There won't be any petition about this, Joe Martin," he said; "you'll have those vouchers paid, and quick, too—or I'll start \$120 out of your hide."

Mr. Deans—by way of explanation—is a big man whose arguments in a personal adjustment of differences are apt to be very convincing. The Attorney-General took note of this and suddenly developed a new interest in the case. It might be that there was some mistake, he admitted—he would look into the courts.

As a result the vouchers were paid yesterday, and Mr. Deans goes home satisfied. This does not, however, dispose of a very serious question to the people of British Columbia. Of course, the accounts must have been correct, or instead of ordering them paid the Attorney-General would have simply called a policeman to remove the claimant. And being correct, has it come to such a pass.

Upset and Injured.—A rather exciting runaway occurred on the Spanish road about six miles beyond the Royal Oaks on Saturday evening when two Vancouver gentlemen, Messrs. P. F. Richardson and W. E. McCormack, were thrown from their carriage and rather severely shaken up. Their horse shied at a log on the side of the road and jumping over an embankment overturned the buggy. Both men were stunned by the fall but shortly regained consciousness and proceeded to cut the horse loose from its entanglement after which they led it back to a farm house. Here Mr. Richardson still remains suffering from a broken collar bone, a scalp wound and a general shaking up while Mr. Richardson is confined to the Jubilee hospital with a fractured wrist and some bruises. Neither men are seriously hurt and the statement published to the effect that one crawled a mile and a quarter to a farm house and that the other was last evening still unconscious, are not true.

Addressed Victorians.—On Sunday morning Mrs. Baxter of Chicago, preached in the Centennial Methodist church. She took for her subject "And he brought him to Jesus," and showed how Christ was to be found in little things. In the evening she spoke in the Metropolitan Methodist church, telling of the work of the W. C. T. U., particularly among foreigners, prisoners in gaol, and children in the missionary society, and the evils of boys smoking cigarettes. She spoke of the rescue work of the society, referring not only to that done in the United States, but also at home in Victoria, and concluded with a touching reference to the grand work done by the late Miss Frances Willard. Mrs. Baxter has been a member of the W. C. T. U. for 20 years, and has a large experience in many departments. It is largely through her influence that the national W. C. T. U. is to meet in Seattle next October.

During the changeable Spring and Hot Summer months, the system should receive a toning up now. And for this purpose our Extract of Sarsaparilla with Iodides has no superior. It is the most efficacious Spring Medicine, removes impurities from the system and puts new life into Torpid Liver and Sluggish Blood, a splendid all-round Tonic. Beef, Iron and Wine also for the very delicate.

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DELTA FARMING LANDS

For Sale on Easy Terms.

Six separate pieces of land fronting on Canoe Pass at present under cultivation and ready for crop varying in size from 14½ to 55 acres. These properties are thoroughly dyed and drained and are the richest and most productive kind of Delta lands. Plans to be seen and full particulars obtained at our office.

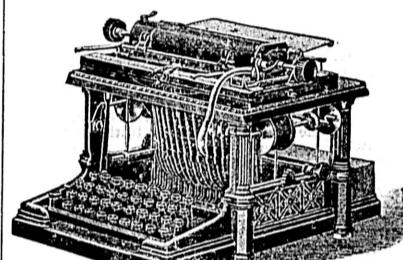
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Complete Fireplace Outfits in Latest Designs always
on hand. An inspection invited. Call and see them
at cor Langley and Courtney sts. Near Post Office.

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The "REM-SHO" Typewriter.



GEO. C. HINTON & CO., AGENTS

in British Columbia that honest obligations will be repudiated by the government unless the creditor chances to be sufficiently powerful to press his claim with a threat of original justice—having come all the way to the Capital for the purpose?

A Blank Record.—Either the wrong-doers of the city are turning from their evil deeds, or some particularly good work in prevention has been done recently by the police. There was an especially good page on the police court record yesterday.

Not in Victoria.—The city detectives have as yet secured no information to confirm the belief of Chief Lee of Albany, Ore., that the eloping Rev. E. A. Harris and Miss Lear are in Victoria. On the contrary, investigation only strengthens the conclusion that the Oregon chief has made a blunder.

A Mid-March Marriage.—The Wilson hotel, Yates street, was the scene on Saturday evening of an unostentatious but pretty wedding, at which Rev. Dr. Campbell officiated and the principals were Mr. M. Murray of Seattle, and Miss Virginia Puffer of the same city. Mr. Murray returned to the Sound with his bride by yesterday's City of Kingston.

The Choir Was Short.—In consequence of the "strike" among the members of the Metropolitan Methodist choir, there were but two of the former lady members present last Sunday evening—out of fifteen or sixteen, these two voices being supplemented by two recruits, one of them a near relative of the pastor. The total strength of the choir for the evening was ten, where it usually is about twenty-five, and instead of the anthem, "Speed Away" was given as a male voice quartette by Messrs. Hammond, Olivier, Hicks and Ash; Mr. Hicks also contributing as a solo "Thus Saith the Lord," from "The Holy City." It is expected that the choir will have been sufficiently strengthened by next Sunday evening to have an anthem.

As a result the vouchers were paid yesterday, and Mr. Deans goes home satisfied. This does not, however, dispose of a very serious question to the people of British Columbia. Of course, the accounts must have been correct, or instead of ordering them paid the Attorney-General would have simply called a policeman to remove the claimant. And being correct, has it come to such a pass.

The Choir Was Short.—In consequence of the "strike" among the members of the Metropolitan Methodist choir, there were but two of the former lady members present last Sunday evening—out of fifteen or sixteen, these two voices being supplemented by two recruits, one of them a near relative of the pastor. The total strength of the choir for the evening was ten, where it usually is about twenty-five, and instead of the anthem, "Speed Away" was given as a male voice quartette by Messrs. Hammond, Olivier, Hicks and Ash; Mr. Hicks also contributing as a solo "Thus Saith the Lord," from "The Holy City." It is expected that the choir will have been sufficiently strengthened by next Sunday evening to have an anthem.

Dangerous Amusement.—Some malicious as well as mischievous person has distinguished himself of late by giving the firemen exercise on false alarms, and citizens generally will join in the hope of the chief that the culprit will soon be identified and served with an invitation to the police court. Last Sunday night the call was from the box at the corner of Blanchard and View streets—absolutely without excuse. Of course the joker was gone when the department arrived, although the alarm was answered with customary promptitude.

American Methods Spreading.—The chief of Police Shepard has recently received a letter from Mr. Frederick C. Brown, an ex-New Zealander friend who went North some months ago, and was at Selwyn river when his communication was despatched on the 27th January. He and his party of 150 had wintered at Selwyn, after spending the entire summer prospecting without turning up more than the very finest of colors—colors that would run about 2,000 to the ounce of gold. They had worked the Pelley, the McMillan and the Selwyn, and had only about eight ounces of gold after all for the entire party. One thing that the party discovered, however, was that it is a very mistaken idea that the creeks of that country freeze solid in the winter time. Indeed there is nothing that interferes more with the prospector's work than flooding; while everywhere along the creeks there are soda springs that bubble up through the ice to the confusion and inconvenience of the miners. During the months the members of the Brown party saw no sun except upon the highest mountain tops, while the mercury dropped to 58 below zero—not an uncomfortable temperature, the writer declares, when men are equipped for it and hardy. Despite their adverse experiences, Mr. Brown and his friends are satisfied that there is good money in the country, thousands of square miles of which has never been touched by the miner's pick, and they will therefore "stay with it." They look upon the much-vaunted Thisthle, however, as a fake of the worst kind.

THE WESTSIDE

Latest New York Styles
Ladies' Novelty Waists

Shirt Waists for street wear and for evening wear. Our present showing is the prettiest, showiest and neatest ever seen in Victoria. Each waist has the distinguishing marks of a master. Each is an art creation.

There is a tendency to white, while the always loved confections in colors are, if possible, prettier than ever.

Ready to Wear Skirts, in White, Pique and Crash
Crash and Denim Suits, a great variety to choose from.

All departments filling up rapidly these days with the newest productions for spring wear.

The Hutcheson Company, Ltd.

Latest from Klondyke
Unanimous decision at Miners convention
After examination of many Outfits
we find that the best goods for
least money came from the
old Reliable Clothing House
of H. J. Wilson, Victoria
B.C.

Bicycles! Bicycles!! Bicycles!!!

A big run on Monarch, Tribune, and Defiance, Why?

Because they have all the 1899 improvements and sell at 1899 prices, ranging from \$40 to \$60, with twelve months' guarantee.

Monarch, models 67 and 68, Dunlop p tires 60.00

Tribune, blue streak, Dunlop tires 65.00

THE CITY COUNCIL.

Temporary Repairs to Be Made to Rock Bay Bridge to Open It for Street Car Traffic.

Mr. W. J. Pendray Asks Permission to Erect Wooden Buildings for His Paint Works.

Last evening's meeting of the city council lasted until close on 11 o'clock, there being a lot of business to dispose of.

Mr. Joshua Davies, chairman of the special committee of the board of directors of the Jubilee hospital, enclosed the correspondence between the board and Mr. Mohun, C.E., respecting the surface drainage of the hospital grounds. The intention of the council was to lay a 15-inch pipe drain through the hospital grounds to take the place of the present open ditch and to replace the box drain on Cadboro Bay road by a new one for a distance of 1,450 feet. Mr. Mohun was asked if it would interfere with his drainage scheme. He replied that the drains proposed would not prevent the surface water from the west from flooding the grounds. In a previous communication Mr. Mohun said: "It must be distinctly understood that unless the flow of outside water is intercepted the ground cannot be utilized for sewerage irrigation."

The letter was referred to the city engineer for a deal with.

Thomas M. Miller asked for work from the corporation. He said he had had but seven and a half days' work from the city in five months, and complained that he had been discharged by an "American boss."

Ald. Williams said married men and ratepayers should be given preference on city works and the mayor said those were the orders.

Ald. Brydon wanted to know who the American boss was, but nobody could answer him.

The letter was referred to the city engineer.

Mr. James Maynard wrote that he had put in a five-inch drain on Pandora street and found that there was but a three-inch sewer with which to connect. The letter was referred to the city engineer.

Mr. W. J. Pendray wrote as follows:

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Victoria:

Gentlemen.—Re British-American Paint Co.: Referring to my interview with you today, when I called to see you about erecting a factory on Humboldt street to manufacture paints, colors and varnishes, and asked for permission to put up wooden buildings, I now, in compliance with your request, beg to confirm said application.

The buildings will be large, solid and thoroughly good looking in every respect and will undoubtedly benefit this end of the street.

Water Rates.—As I propose to manufacture dry colors, it would be necessary that I should have as low a rate as possible, and I therefore ask your favorable consideration of this point also.

Extension of Douglas Street.—With reference to the proposed extension of Douglas street, I would like to have it deflected so as to go through the south end of the corner of my lot on Humboldt street; if so, I will sell it for \$1,800, or accept in exchange for it the lower part of the lot fronting the square as described in my conversation to-day.

I must add that there are several who think Victoria offers special advantages and facilities for the works I am now interested in, but I have my opinion on this matter, and it needs only a prompt and fair compliance with the respectful requests herein made to decide me on starting the new works immediately.

Asking for the favor of a prompt reply, I am yours truly,

W. J. PENDRAY.

Ald. Stewart saw no objection to Mr. Pendray being allowed to erect the wooden building or to amend the fire limits by-law by excluding that side of Humboldt street from the fire limits.

Ald. Hayward moved that Mr. Pendray be noticed that it is the intention of the council to amend the fire limits by-law by excluding the south side of Humboldt street from the limits and that it is the intention of the council to extend Douglas street.

Mayor Redfern pointed out that the council did not have the power to grant free water to anybody except for poverty.

Ald. Brydon and Beckwith were afraid that by excluding Humboldt street from the fire limits it would be allowing a lot of old shacks to be patched up.

Ald. MacGregor moved in amendment seconded by Ald. Humphrey, that a committee be appointed to confer with Mr. Pendray, the mover explaining that he knew that Mr. Pendray was open to a proposition to put up corrugated iron or brick buildings.

Ald. Hayward thought that better buildings would be put up in place of shacks if the limits were contracted. The property owners might be able to put up good wooden buildings, when not able to put up brick buildings.

Ald. Kinsman and Williams spoke strongly in favor of encouraging Mr. Pendray to establish a factory here.

The amendment was carried and Ald. MacGregor, Humphrey and Kinsman were appointed as a committee.

S. W. Edwards asked for a sidewalk on Richmond avenue.

It was decided to lay a six-foot gravel sidewalk.

The American Stove Co. guaranteed to save the city 10 per cent. of the fuel bill for the electric light station if the city would install their patent stokers at a cost of \$1,638.

The letter was referred to the electric light committee and superintendent for report.

Acting City Engineer Cousins reported that Rock Bay bridge could be made good for ordinary traffic for six months by putting in six new piles at a cost of \$90.

It was decided to do the work.

In respect to the Terrace avenue drain the engineer reported that the new drain would cost \$90 exclusive of the pipe. It was decided to do the work.

Grading Michigan street, west of Montreal street, the engineer reported would cost \$95. The work was ordered done.

The engineer reported that the repairs asked for on Hillside avenue would be attended to.

The engineer reported that it would cost \$90 to lay a sidewalk on the north side of Kingston street west of Menzies street. A previous council offered to lay the sidewalk if the property owners moved back their fences, which encroached on the sidewalk.

Ald. Stewart moved that the sidewalk be laid when the fences are moved back.

Ald. Hayward explained that there had always been difficulty respecting the street lines in that portion of the street. There were no street lines for the block in question and it was unfair to keep

the people waiting for the sidewalk until the question was settled. The street was 60 feet wide as it was.

The city engineer will be requested to establish the street lines.

The engineer reported that a lot of rock had been found on Belmont avenue which would make the proposed drain cost \$300 instead of \$75 as estimated. The engineer will be asked to report on an alternative scheme.

A report from the city carpenter recommending new sidewalks on Store and Johnson streets was referred to the engineer.

To make the Rock Bay bridge safe for street car traffic the engineer reported that it would be necessary to put in 35 new piles in addition to the six referred to in his previous report. As the street railway company agreed to bear the cost, the work was ordered done, it being understood that the old bridge would not be dismantled until the company had had time to erect their own bridge.

The sanitary officer called attention to a filthy pool on Pembroke street, which had no outlet, but into which a number of box drains emptied.

Ald. Brydon wanted something done immediately, as he said the pool was a filthy one and some 20 cows slacked their thirst in it.

All of the aldermen thought the matter urgent, and the engineer will be asked for a report as to the cost of providing drainage.

Eustis Carter and 17 others petitioned for the grading of Alpha, Beta, Gamma and Delta streets, off the Burnside road. Referred to the city engineer.

Sixty-one residents of Victoria West petitioned for better fire protection. Referred to the fire warden.

Thirteen tobacconists petitioned against the proposed by-law to close their places of business on Sunday, one of the signers having also signed the petition in favor of the by-law. The petition was laid on the table.

The recommendation of the committee for the home for the aged and infirm that John Ross be admitted to the home was adopted.

The park committee recommended that a pair of swans be presented to the city of Vancouver, and that an extra man be engaged to assist the park-keeper during the summer months. This was adopted.

A special committee recommended that the tender of Mr. G. H. Maynard for shoes for the police at \$6 a pair; the tender of Thomas Bros. & Grant for three suits for the chief and sergeants at \$25 each, and that of W. D. Kinnaid for 17 suits for constables at \$20, be accepted. The report was adopted.

The finance committee reported that the proceeds of the library fines could not be used for library purposes without amending the by-law. The report was adopted.

Applications for the position of city carpenter were deferred for a special meeting on Wednesday evening.

Ald. Beckwith was granted leave to introduce his by-law to prevent purchases or sales of goods, and to prohibit the keeping open of barbers' shops on Sundays. The by-law provides:

1. No person shall in the city of Victoria after the final passing of this by-law purchase, sell, expose for sale, or purchase any goods, chattels, or other personal property whatsoever, except milk, drugs or medicine on Sunday.

2. No person shall in the city of Victoria after the final passing of this by-law carry on the trade of a barber on Sunday or open or keep open any barber's shop within the said city of Victoria.

On the motion for the second reading, Ald. Williams said it was unfair to the barbers, who had petitioned for a by-law, to include a lot of other businesses. He did not think the barbers wanted to preclude a man from buying a cigar.

Ald. Humphreys—People will go to the saloons to purchase their cigars, many of the saloons being open.

Ald. Beckwith—That should be looked into.

Ald. Brydon spoke in favor of the by-law and pointed out that drug stores would not be allowed to sell cigars.

Ald. Hayward thought the by-law went too far. He did not believe that the large majority of the people wished to have the town shut up on Sunday and be prevented from purchasing fruit or cigars. The street cars are allowed to run for the convenience of the public, and the same should be the case with other businesses.

Ald. Beckwith held that the by-law was introduced at the request of the men in business.

Major Redfern said the petition was signed by but one tobacconist, the other signers being men who always closed on Sunday. The by-law should either include everything—the street cars, busses, etc.—or nothing.

The second reading was deferred for a week.

Major Redfern addressed the council as follows: "On February 22 last the council awarded the contract for street sprinkling to C. H. Monk. The contract has been prepared, and Mr. Monk was last week informed that the contract was in the solicitors' hands for him to sign, but he has not yet signed it. The engineer during the dusty weather of last week endeavored to find Mr. Monk in order that the sprinklers might be put to work, but did not succeed, and on Saturday was informed that Mr. Monk had left the city and would not return for a week. I therefore return the resolution awarding the contract for street sprinkling to Mr. Monk, to you for reconsideration, with the recommendation that it be rescinded, and that the contract be awarded to the next lowest tenderer, Mr. Lindsay, at 45 cents per hour.

On motion the suggestion of the mayor was adopted.

The fire warden recommended that one of the present fire department horses be sold for \$40, and that three new horses be purchased.

On motion of Ald. Humphrey it was decided to purchase 1,000 feet of granite curbing.

Consideration of the expenditure and fire limits by-laws was deferred until Wednesday evening, and the council adjourned.

BABY ECZEMA AND SCALD HEAD

Infants and young children are peculiarly subject to this terrible disorder, and if not promptly arrested it will eventually become chronic. Dr. Chase made a special study of Eczema and disease of the skin, and we can confidently recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment to cure all forms of Eczema. The first application soothes this irritation and puts little suffering to rest.

Frederick Remington, the artist, who is back from Havana, recently used a small folding pocket camera while in Cuba, designed by him and made especially for his use.

Smart Weed and Belladonna, combined with the other ingredients used in the best porous plasters, make Carter's S. W. & B. Backache Plasters take best in the market. Price 25 cents.

BENT A PISTON ROD.

Heavy Weather Causes a Slight Misshape to R. M. S. Empress of India.

V. V. & E. RAILWAY.

SIR: At the meeting of the board of trade to-morrow would it not be well for the members to discuss the advisability of getting the Dominion government to grant a subsidy to the Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern railway? This, I think, at the present time, is quite in order, so that members may procure easy access to that rich country which is being diverted to the south, and properly belongs to our own people.

"CITIZEN."

TRADE OF THE BOUNDARY.

SIR: It is said that a change has come over the West. In regard to the views of the people of British Columbia in reference to the granting of a charter to the Cobalt railroad, or it may properly be said, the Great Northern railway, as it is understood the Corridor railway has passed to the latter company. The rumor referred to comes from the fact that the Victoria city council having passed a resolution in its favor. You, Mr. Editor, pointed out at the time of the passing of the resolution that the council in your opinion, were not voicing the opinion of the citizens of Victoria, from the fact that although the council were elected recently no opinion was given, nor was the matter discussed in any way, so that it was their own opinion they were putting on record, and not the citizens of Victoria.

I do not see in view of what took place here at public meetings and by the local legislature about one year ago, voicing an opinion of that time, should be revoked now, the reasons for opposing the scheme are greater than that brought forward last year.

The people of the Boundary district called for a railway, no matter who built it. Their wish in this particular has been about carried out, and it seems strange that people on the Coast should exercise themselves so much about having a road from Spokane and other points on the American side to derive the trade that properly belongs to our own people. The object of the promoters is to tap the Kootenays to the south, so as to divert the trade from British Columbia smelters and traders, and it astonishes many as to what

reasons can be adduced for such agitation. If it were to urge construction of a line from Midway to the Coast, then one could see the importance of such; but it is inexplicable why people in Victoria or Vancouver should urge the construction of a line running to Spokane and other cities on the American side, which can only build up the trade of a foreign nation to the detriment of our people.

READER.

THE CITY

Initiation Business.—Court Vancouver No. 5755 A. O. F. at its regular business meeting last evening initiated two new members.

Women with pale, colorless faces, who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion.

St. Paul's Re-opened.—With appropriate services St. Paul's Presbyterian church was opened on Sunday, the interior looking much the better for its recent renovation. Dr. Wilson occupied the pulpit in the evening and Rev. D. MacRae in the morning. Last evening a concert was given in the church.

Sunday Observance.—Rev. Dr. Campbell at his evening discourse on Sunday last, in the First Presbyterian church, dealt in detail with the efforts that have been made by the advocates for a better observance of the Sunday, in the past; heralding with gladness the introduction of Ald. Beckwith's by-law for the closing of barber shops and places of trade, and expressing the view that the time was not far distant when Sunday excursions, such as he was sorry to see advertised in the press, would be made illegal—morals suasion appeared to have little effect.

Golf.—The fifth annual spring meeting of the Victoria golf club will be held at the Oak Bay links on the 31st of March and 1st and 3rd of April. The tournament does not begin until the afternoon of Friday, the 31st inst. Intending competitors are reminded that all entries must be sent to the secretary by the 29th inst., and that no entries will be received after that date. The gentlemen's sixth monthly medal match will be played on Saturday next, being match against "colonel bogey." No foursomes, mixed or otherwise, will be allowed to play on this day. The ladies' competition will be played on Friday, the day previous.

N. W. C. A. Classes.—Under the presidency of Miss Carr a pleasant gathering assembled at the Y. W. C. A. rooms last evening to organize classes in dress-making, millinery and painting. The intentions of the meetings were carried out and it was decided to have each class meet once a week with another evening of the week set apart for addresses and lectures. Anyone taking a special interest in the work is invited to interview Mrs. Shroeder at the association rooms. The membership fee for the classes is merely nominal and taking the physical culture class already organized under Mr. St. Clair and which meets every Wednesday as a criterion the new classes promise well. Refreshments were served and the proceedings were brought to a close by an address by Miss Perrin.

EFFECTS WERE WONDERFUL.

"I had been effected for years with pains in my sides and kidneys, and had aches in all parts of my body, owing to stomach and liver troubles. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and its effects were wonderful. In a short time I was entirely cured." Mrs. Franck's 200 Ossington avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

Hood's Pills are non-irritating and the only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A novel idea in the tea and coffee trade recently consists in placing enough of the article for one brewing in a small porous sack and attaching it to a metal weight, which sinks to the bottom of the pot when dropped in.

Grand Millinery Opening on Tuesday, Wednesday and following Days at The Sterling, 88 Yates Street

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Kamloops, Nelson, Sandon, Rossland.

Agents and Correspondents.—In Canada—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants' Bank of Canada, The Molsons, Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada, Bank of Nova Scotia and Union Bank of Canada. In United States—Canadian Bank of Commerce (Agency), New York; Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago. In Australia and New Zealand—Bank of Australia. In Honolulu—Bishop & Co.

CANADIAN-YUKON GOLD FIELDS

Drafts, Letters of Credit, Etc., issued direct on Dawson City.

Savings Bank Department

Deposits received from \$1 upwards, and interest allowed thereon.

Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking Business transacted.

GEO. GILLESPIE, Manager.

Victoria, B. C. November, 1898.

PAINES CELERY COMPOUND,</div

Some people want quality, others price.
Sensible people get both when they
buy Blue Ribbon Tea.

MR. SIFTON'S PECULIAR STATESMANSHIP.

From the Montreal Star.

While no person can help admiring Mr. Sifton's senatorial accomplishments, and admitting that he can out-dance any other member of the cabinet, both in innumerable acts of statesmanship, of demeanor, and variety of steps, we are not sure that his other versatile attainments are worthy of the same high appreciation. His methods of conducting his department are confessedly crude and expensive to the country, and his idea of the distribution of patronage scarcely appeals to one's sense of right or justice. However, the young gentleman is sometimes not without a little diplomacy and shrewdness. In fact, the recent appointment of Mr. R. C. Miller, of Pembroke, Ontario, to a mining Inspectorship in the Yukon, incidentally displays considerable tact and discretion in his part. Mr. Miller is, or was, the editor of the Pembroke Observer, and it scarcely need be mentioned that the Observer is a staunch Liberal organ. He went to the Klondike last year in search of gold, but apparently found more scandal and corruption than wealth in that remote region. At any rate he wrote back his experiences to his paper, and they were of that terrible nature to arouse all his surplus indignation and wrath. He was, he wrote, compelled to listen all summer to the most violent railings at the government and its officials, who were charged with outrageous corruption, and after reaching Dawson was forced to acknowledge the truth of the accusations. He had no hesitation in declaring in his paper that if the government "did not take strong and speedy steps to end the orgies that is in progress here they will not only have become partners in the dirt themselves, but shall have permitted the continuance of a system which must result in very great financial and moral injury to the Dominion," and Mr. Miller added:

"That the mining laws are being set aside on a colossal scale is beyond all question, and that bare-faced bribery is the rule of the day is equally certain."

This is a pretty strong arraignment of Mr. Sifton and his officials by a political friend—an arraignment that was, by the way, pooh-poohed by Mr. Sifton and the government organs. But it exhibited signs of being no more than the precursor of even more forcibly marred facts. The minister of the interior, however, was equal to the occasion. He discreetly shut off further revelations of official misdealing by appealing the righteous and indignant wrath of the accusing editor with a good fat office. It was Mr. Sifton's improved mode of stifling criticism and disarming hostility to himself. He has precedent for it; he worked it himself recently in Winnipeg with success, when there was an uprising against him. With this practice, the young Napoleon can now glide into the affections of recalcitrant supporters with the same ease and efficacy that ever attended Sir Wilfrid's sunny ways. But it's pretty expensive to the country.

THIS PACIFIC CABLE.

From the Montreal Star.

Sir Standard Fleming's scheme of a Pacific cable is not being permitted to drop by the students of the theory of imperial defence in Britain. Mr. Archibald S. Hurd has in the current Nineteenth Century an article which might be condemned if it were not both patent and notorious, in which he shows that at the present time the cable system of the Empire is in an exceedingly vulnerable condition. The importance of sure cable connection during a naval war has recently been underlined by the occurrences of the late Spanish-American struggle; and it would be very much more valuable to a great naval power like Great Britain than it was to either of these combatants. For Britain to be cut off from telegraphic communication with India and the East, for instance, at the beginning of a war with any of the great powers—especially if her enemy were not so isolated from the possible field of battle—might be a blow equivalent to the loss of a fleet.

Mr. Hurd points out that Britain's cable communication with the East depends to-day upon the safety of the lines running through the Mediterranean. It is separated into two basins of cables that run out from Gibraltar and from Sicily, where there is only a depth of 200 fathoms, while the mean depth of the whole sea is only 780 fathoms. From these figures it will be understood that an enemy would have no difficulty in cutting these cables and thus breaking off all communication to the eastward and one of the cable lines to South Africa.

The other cable line to South Africa lands at several Portuguese ports and two under the flag of France. It will be seen

at once that Britain's cable connection with South Africa, India and the East is held from hour to hour by the suffrage of other powers. Sir Standard Fleming's plan is, of course, to send out a cable system from the fortified port of Victoria, which would only touch at British territory, and connect Australia, India, South Africa and even the West Indies with Britain. The cables themselves would lie safely at the bottom of the great oceans, and Britain could fight her fleets from the naval headquarters in London. The cost of the scheme Mr. Hurd puts at £6,000,000, which he thinks very small when the benefits to be reaped are considered. The Pacific link would only cost £2,000,000—the price of two first-class battleships. It would be interesting to know what the Canadian government is doing about this matter now.

THE PILOTAGE QUESTION.

From the Westminster Columbian.

The pilotage question—whether pilotage in British Columbia waters shall continue to be compulsory, or shall be made optional—which has been raised, as noted yesterday, by a move in Victoria to do away with compulsory pilotage, was briefly discussed at the board of trade meeting last night. While no resolution was passed, the weight of opinion was evidently in favor of the present compulsory pilotage being retained, as in the interests of the port, though it would appear that it might be in the interests of regular lumber shippers, under certain circumstances, if the pilotage were optional.

Mr. C. G. Major, one of the pilotage commissioners, was present at the meeting, and expressed a desire, when the matter was introduced, for a free expression of opinion, for his guidance at the meeting of the pilotage board at Vancouver to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, which meeting will discuss and probably settle this question of compulsory or optional pilotage that has been raised.

Though declining to give an express statement of his views on the question until he had met with the pilotage board, and had heard all the arguments on both sides, Mr. Major, it was evident from incidental remarks, is personally disposed towards the view that the present compulsory pilotage system is in the interests of British Columbia ports.

Seafaring men and steamboat captains of experience in this city, whose opinions have been obtained, it is important to note, are also in favor of compulsory pilotage, as in the interests of this and other ports of the province. The names of Captains Baker, Cooper and Power may be mentioned in this connection.

The latter, who is harbor master of this port, expressed himself with unmistakable emphasis on the question this morning to a Columbian representative, in favor of compulsory pilotage, citing his own experience as a sea captain, in entering a Chinese river port, where the bars shift frequently, and only a local man could be familiar with the conditions.

The conditions of this river being somewhat similar, Captain Power is of the opinion that the doing away with compulsory pilotage would be a serious blow at this port, and greatly raise the rate of insurance.

As the sentiment in Vancouver, judging from the press, is also unanimously in favor of compulsory pilotage, there would not appear to be very much doubt as to what action the pilotage board will take in the matter to-morrow.

POLITICAL CHAVALLEONS.

From Toronto Mail and Empire.

Mr. Hardy's resolutions concerning the senate are not the only resolutions touching that body introduced by this government. In 1888, what was called the Quebec resolutions were debated and passed. These resolutions were drafted at a meeting of provincial premiers in the city of Quebec. One of them was to the effect that the provincial legislatures should appoint one-half of the senators and the Governor-General the other half. The principle in which this resolution was based was that, as the senate existed for the protection of the provinces against the Dominion, it was only right that the provinces should have some say in the appointment of those who were to act in this capacity. In the debate on the resolution Sir Oliver Mowat said: "As everyone knew, the senate was constituted for the very purpose of protecting the interests of the provinces as provinces. That was expressly stated in the debates on the subject. . . . Each province was to be protected from any injustice, any hardship, on the part of the Dominion. But at present it was the Dominion that appointed the men that are to protect the provinces; it was like a defendant choosing counsel for the plaintiff, or vice versa. . . . They wanted some machinery by which appointments to it would have some effect in protecting the provinces." In the debate it was clearly shown that all recognized this part of the senate's function. They were afraid to leave the provinces to the mercy of the Dominion House of Commons. Mr. Ross and Mr. Hardy both spoke in support of the resolution. Now these gentlemen come down with another resolution to the effect that the senate be subordinated to a party majority in the house. Why this remarkable change of principle? In 1888 it was the interests of the provinces that were to be protected; in 1899 it is the interests of the party in control of the lower house? At Ottawa, what has caused this change? The only thing that has happened since is the substitution of a Liberal for a Conservative government at Ottawa, and that fact makes all the difference. With Conservatives in power at Ottawa, the Liberal pretended to think of the provinces. Now that Liberals are in power they are over the provinces, and think only of their party. Are they willing to write their names down as partisans of this type? Or do they really have some lingering regard for the province, and are they forced by a command from Ottawa, which they dare not disregard because of promised support, to help Sir Wilfrid boom an unpopular scheme? They may take their choice.

As a quick cure for family use, I consider Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine the most wonderful remedy conceivable. This remedy cured me of a severe attack of la grippe very promptly and, I may say, unexpectedly, as I used it for the cough, not thinking it useful beyond the cough merely. My wife would not consider the children safe from cough and coughs without this preparation in the house.

Mr. Chas. Bailey, manager Jesson Steel Works, residing on Close avenue, Toronto, says: "As a quick cure for family use, I consider Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine the most wonderful remedy conceivable. This remedy cured me of a severe attack of la grippe very promptly and, I may say, unexpectedly, as I used it for the cough, not thinking it useful beyond the cough merely. My wife would not consider the children safe from cough and coughs without this preparation in the house."

To clear the head, stop the running at the nose and eyes, droppings into the throat, and dull, splitting headache, Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure should be used in conjunction with Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. Both these remedies sell at 25c at all dealers, or Edmonson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

La Grippe
is upon us.

But This Time We're Prepared
to Fight—Dr. Chase's Syrup
of Linseed and Turpentine

Has Conquered

La Grippe.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine cannot be rivalled as a cure for la grippe, because it not only acts on the throat and air-passages and prevents pneumonia, but also quietens and soothes the nerves through the entire body and removes the aching pains.

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The Queen of Roumania is a licensed lecturer, the Queen of Portugal is a physician and one of the best milliners of France, and ex-Empress Frederick is a florist.

MICA IN THIS PROVINCE.

Veins That Are From Forty to Eighty Feet in Width—Large Blocks.

Kamloops Mining Record Correspondence.

It would seem as if we were not even now nearing the point of limit to which mining is likely to be extended in this province, as almost every day reports reach us of the discovery of another class of mineral in which there is a recognized commercial value until now it embraces nearly every class of mineral known to commerce. In this article I will confine myself to a class of mineral which I have every reason to believe is destined in the near future to assume a proportion that will certainly place it in the front ranks of the mineral wealth producers, not only of this particular section, but of this marvellously rich province.

I speak of those mica leads which have

been found to the north of us, in the Tete Jaune Cache section of the province. The

existence of this mineral in large quantities in that particular section has been known for a number of years, but no

doubt its very remote situation, the inadequate means of access, which entails an

enormous expense and hardships in getting

into that country with sufficient supplies

with which to thoroughly prospect those

rugged mountains through which I have

traced this mineral, has had a great den-

to do with the lack of interest shown so

far by our prospecting element in the in-

vestigation of the occurrence of this min-

eral. Difficult as this country admittedly

is of access, in my humble opinion, gained

from actual experience, the time has ar-

rived when we may reasonably expect to

see life infused in this class of mining in this

province, and mica mining form an

important part in our mining industry.

In the past five years I have not only

endeavored to become theoretically fami-

liar with this mineral, but I have spent

many summers in the mountains in which

it has been found in sizes and quality of

commercial value, therefore feel myself

qualified to speak intelligently on the sub-

ject of mica mining in British Columbia.

I have also in that time visited other

localities in which mica has been reported

to exist, but in no case have I been able

to find the conditions sufficiently pro-

mised to warrant the establishment of

the existence of the crystals in sizes of a

commercial value.

JOSEPH HANEY, Truck and Drayman,

Office 26 Yates street; stables 119 Super-

ior street; Telephone 171.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS & EMBALMERS

HAS. HAYWARD, 52 Government street

T. STOREY—Funeral director and embalm-

er, 90 Johnson street.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS.

R. LETTICE—Paints, Oils, Varnishes, etc.

Window glass and Wall Paper.

HARDWARE.

SIDNEY SHORE, hardware, tinware, sporting goods, paints and oils, 134-136 Government street.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and Agri-

cultural implements. Cor. Johnson and

Government.

HICKMAN TIE HARDWARE CO., Ltd.

Ltd., dealers of iron, steel, hardware, plumb-

ing, cutlery, etc. Mining and milling

supplies a specialty.

HOTELS.

CLARENCE—The only first-class European

hotel in the city. Corner Yates and

Douglas streets. A. R. McDonald, prop-

Occidental—\$1 to \$1.50 per day. Under-

management of Walter Porter.

QUEENS-AM. and Europ. plan, cor-

Street and Johnson streets. J. O. Voss, pr-

INTERWORKS.

VICTORIA MACHINERY DEPOT CO.

Ltd. (late Spratt & Gray)—Engineers

founders, supplies, etc. 17-19 Work-

street. Tel. 670.

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS.

VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO.—Tele-

phone 13.

MINING BROKERS.

BEN WILLIAMS & CO., 44 Fort street

mining brokers and operators. Stock

and shares and on commission. Cor-

respondence solicited.

NOVELTY WORKS.

L. HAFFER, general machinist, 150 Govern-

ment street.

STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

ST. MELLON & EARL, Coffee, spices, must-

ard and baking powders. Pembroke st.

near Government.

PLUMBERS.

E. F. GEIGER, sanitary plumbing, gas

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, March 20, 8 p.m.

SYNOPSIS.

An important low barometer area which was north of Vancouver Island yesterday is moving southward in advance of a vast high pressure area now centred in Cariboo and Alberta. It is expected the above storm area will cause high northerly winds along the Coast and rain from Washington to California, while in Western British Columbia fair cool weather may prevail. Another cold wave is spreading across the Territories.

TEMPERATURES.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	36	40
Kamloops	22	28
Barkerville	-8	18
Calgary	-20	4
Winnipeg	-34	4
Portland, Ore., Cal.	38	44
San Francisco, Cal.	32	64

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time) Tuesday:

Victoria and Vicinity—Fresh to strong north and northeast winds; gradually clearing, with frosts at night.

Lower Mainland—Fresh to strong north and northeast winds; gradually clearing and cooler; frosts at night.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon and 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, March 19.

	Deg.	Deg.
5 a.m.	41	Mean.....44
Noon	48	Highest.....49
5 p.m.	47	Lowest.....39

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m.	8 miles southwest.
Noon	16 miles southwest.
5 p.m.	16 miles west.
Average state of weather—Fair.	
Sunshine—8 hours 36 minutes.	

Barometer at noon—Observed.....29.879

Corrected.....29.824

MONDAY, March 20.

	Deg.	Deg.
5 a.m.	36	Mean.....38
Noon	39	Highest.....40
5 p.m.	36	Lowest.....36

The velocity and direction of the wind were:

5 a.m.	3 miles northwest.
Noon	Calm.
5 p.m.	7 miles north.
Rain and melted snow—30 inches.	
Average state of weather—Cloudy.	
Sunshine—1 hour 42 minutes.	

Barometer at noon—Observed.....29.680

Corrected.....29.62

E. BAYNES REED,

Provincial Forecast Official.

PASSENGERS.

By steamer Kingston from the Sound:

Mrs. K. J. Middleton, B. J. Perry.

E. A. Paschall, Max Leiser.

G. M. Paschall, O. La Forge.

Mrs. Burdon, M. B. Oillard.

Maudie, Forrest, H. L. Oillard.

C. R. Stubbs, W. Oillard.

Mrs. Burdon, H. Archibald.

Geo. N. Baner, Mrs. Kupling.

M. D. Durvel, Miss Parks.

F. E. Sanders, H. Kipling.

W. M. Stedley, Mrs. M. M.

W. M. Stedley, E. M. Burns.

F. A. Wood, Mrs. Burns.

Geo. Wydoff, Master Burns.

Mrs. Wydoff, V. Point.

Mrs. L. E. Wheeler, Miss Gruver.

H. H. Hinsburger, H. J. McCurry.

F. S. O'Hara, S. P. Ostrander.

E. Dobbs, W. White.

Mrs. Dobbs, J. T. McKinney.

W. R. Ich, J. H. Foreman.

H. Errison, H. Billions.

Mrs. Errison, L. Luke.

By steamer Umatilla from San Francisco:

E. W. Bell, E. McWilliams.

H. O. Crump, W. A. Young.

Mrs. M. Scott, Miss A. Scott.

J. McNaughton, Miss L. Beam.

W. C. Thompson, D. McNaughton.

Mrs. Thompson, Mary Scott.

CONSIGNEES.

By steamer Kingston from the Sound:

W. G. Irwin, Annie Freeman.

A. J. Dallin, H. Monteith.

Fleming Bros, F. W. Nolte & Co.

J. G. Brown, J. J. Mullholland.

J. Barnsley & Co, W. J. Brown.

Henderson Bros, O. B. Ormond.

A. G. N. Exp. Co, D. B. Dobbs.

Book & News Co, Wm. H. Morton.

F. J. H. Davis, R. & S.

C. W. Rulckhaber, S. D. P.

J. Hutcheson, J. & Co.

Province Publish Co, J. M. Scott.

B. C. Mining Record, Victoria Brewing Co.

Longfellow, H. Jackson.

E. Wood, Brackman & Ker.

Stephen Jones, J. Gregory.

E. G. Prior & Co, Chas. E. Tisdall.

R. Baker & Son, Bank of B. N. A.

Victoria L. & M. Co, Mrs. A. W. Shawan.

Nels. Nelson, B. C. Electric Ry.

C. O. Electric Ry, S. J. Pitts.

By steamer Umatilla from San Francisco:

H. Borenstein, John Robinson.

A. J. Dallin, John Barnsley.

F. W. Nolte & Co, M. B. Frank.

C. H. Bowes, M. B. Frank.

C. Morley, M. B. Frank.

D. Leeming, M. B. Frank.

D. H. Ross & Co, P. McQuade & Son.

Eskridge, Wall & Co, R. Ley.

E. G. Prior & Co, S. J. Pitts.

F. R. Stewart, Simon Leiser.

Fred. Carne, Jr, Speed Bros.

G. B. Munro, Gland Powder Co.

Geo. Pook Yuen, Valo & Brooks.

Geo. R. Baynton, V. A. Macleary.

G. R. Baynton, W. H. Morton.

H. Henderson Bros, Wilson Bros.

I. Braverman, Wade & McKeon.

Yick Chong Lung, T. W. & J. Wilson.

Gim Lung Cheun, W. S. Fraser & Co.

Wells, Fargo & Co, Yuen Lung.

Baron Beno von Herman, agricultural attaché at the German embassy at Washington, is one of the handsomest men and by far the most accomplished athlete in the foreign corps. He is, moreover, a scientist of some note, and has written several works on agricultural chemistry and smaller topics.

Easy running, easy to repair, easy to detach—

G. J. Tires.

COAL. MUNN, HOLLAND & CO.

TELEPHONE 694.

C. Broad street and Trounce avenue.

IN THE HIGHER COURTS.

Supreme Court of Canada Reverses the Judgment of Local Courts in C.P.R. vs. McBryan.

Commission Granted to Take Evidence in London in E. & N. Railway vs. N.V. Coal Co.

The judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada in the action of the C. P. R. vs. McBryan was received from Ottawa yesterday. It reverses the judgment of the Full Court of British Columbia, which means in all probability that the case will now go to the final court of appeal—the Privy Council of Great Britain. The case is quite a celebrated one, and the decision means much to the C. P. R. and the people living along the line of the railway. Alex. McBryan, the defendant in the case, built a dam on his property near Shuswap, causing the water to back up and flood the C. P. railway company's tracks and station at Shuswap. The company took action against McBryan and Pearson Shaw, who also had something to do with breaking the water, and were awarded \$125 and costs by Mr. Justice (now Chief Justice) McColl. McBryan appealed to the Full court, and the judgment was upheld. Then McBryan appealed to the Supreme court of Canada, and they decided in his favor, with about twenty-five feet from the building line.

Several persons hitherto reported as missing were found to be safe to day. The present list of missing numbers 44. This, however, takes into account but few of the 200 servants of the house.

During the day and night many valuable articles of jewellery were taken from the ruins and placed with the daily growing pile of valuables at the station house. At midnight, the contractors thought that many bodies would be come upon by to-morrow, by which time a sufficient space will be cleared away to allow a large number of men to work to advantage.

side the danger line when a great section of the wall, thirty or more feet square and including that portion on which they had been working, went down with a roar. A portion of it fell on the roof back of the hotel, wrecking the roof. The house had been emptied by order of the building department and nobody was injured.

New York, March 20.—A large force of men are at work on the ruins of the Windsor hotel to-night. Part of the rear wall and chimney on the 47th street side were still standing at a late hour. Smoke was issuing from the chimney, which extends to the basement, showing that fire still smoulders in that part of the ruins. The workmen excavated slowly and with great care. At midnight three hundred laborers who had been digging in the ruins were relieved by another gang of 300. No other bodies have been found since 9 o'clock in the morning, when the workmen came across the remains of two charred bodies in the ruins. At midnight the ruins had been gone over for about twenty-five feet from the building line.

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